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Select Poetry.



SECRET SORROWS.

Unseen tears are like a river
Springing from the mountain high,
Gliding noiseless—flowing ever—
Hidden from the gazing eye:
None may mark the tear-drop starting
From affliction's bitter smart;
None may heed the hope departing,
From the broken bleeding heart.

When alone, in silent sadness,
Comes the heart-felt, gushing tear,
Quenching every ray of gladness—
Quickening every anxious fear:
Then, indeed, we feel the sorrow
Bursting from a soul of woe—
Shadow of the gloomy morrow,
Growing darker as we go.

Heartfelt anguish is retiring
From the world's unheeded eye:
Solitude to grief is inspiring,
Freeing ever struggling sigh,
Thus the spirit bears the wailing
Sorrow brings in every tone,
While our ceaseless cares are bringing
Countless tears, because alone.

'Tis within the soul's recesses,
Deep and hidden from the view,
Where the heart-pang sorely presses,
Piercing every vital through:
When the raging flame of sorrow
Becks the cauldron of the heart,
Scalding tears will reach the furrow,
And the eyelids feel the smart.

Could we see the inner weeping
Of the dark despairing soul,
Think you, we'd neglect the weeping
Or unheed our brother's call?
But, alas! the world is telling
Startling truths of human woe,
While ten thousand hearts are dwelling
On the griefs but One can know.

ROMANTIC BREACH OF PROMISE.

In fifteen hundred and thirty-eight, when France happened to be at peace, and nothing was talked of at Court, say the memoir-writers, but festivals, tournaments, carnivals, masquerades, and so forth, one incident occurred to supply the town folks with talk. This was no other than the action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by the Marquis Jehan Loys, of Saluces, against Madame Philippe de Montespèdon, widow of Marshal Monte-Jan, who had been governing Piedmont. Some of the details of this case are singular enough to deserve a narrative on their own account: others are amusing chiefly because of their odd similarity with sentimental passages in the lives of our own country folks, from time to time revealed to us in courts of law.

Marshal Monte-Jan died in Piedmont, leaving no children. His wife was instantly besieged with offers of marriage by various great lords of that state, a circumstance at which we are requested by the chroniclers "not to marvel," for Madame Philippe was a very respectable and virtuous lady, adorned with great beauty and in the flower of her youth; she possessed, moreover, sixty thousand livres of revenue in her own right, besides considerable expectations. First among the suitors who followed so closely on the funeral, was the above mentioned Marquis of Saluces, who seems to have been a foolish fellow, and who certainly was most scandalously treated. The narrator was on the lady's side, but he naively states very damaging facts. Madame Philippe feigned to accept the Marquis's services because it would be convenient to make use of his escort on the way back to France, whither he was going by express order of the king.

Despite of her riches, the fair widow seems to have been accidentally without ready cash. She allowed her suitor to pay her expenses all the way from Turin to Paris; and these expenses were by no means light. All the household of her late husband, besides her own, accompanied her. The Marquis thought he had the game in his own hands, and assumed the tone of a master by anticipation—intimated that the gentlemen, servants, and officers of the deceased should be dismissed and half those of the lady herself, especially the women—for she had, besides dames and demoiselles, femmes de la chambre, and others for different kinds of work, as many as fifteen or sixteen. But Madame Philippe was so prudent that she never, it is alleged, allowed a word to escape that would bind her; and yet so clever that she obtained all the assistance she wanted. The Marquis, as soon as he got upon French ground, had ordered (Italian that he was) all his people to be on the watch to prevent any communication being brought from a rival; for, he did not doubt that such a rare pearl would be eagerly sought after. Yet, in spite of all precautions, as soon as the party arrived at Lyons, a courier came from M. de Villeneuve, a relative of the lady, and delivered his letter so secretly that no one ever suspected their existence. These letters contained the information that the court had heard of the proposed marriage with the Marquis of Saluces, and believed the couple were coming to Paris for the wedding. The news had much pleased the king, because he had always heard that love bound a man to a country more than anything, and though the Marquis, having become a Frenchman by this alliance, would be more faithful ever afterwards. This was sentimentality not to be expected from Francis the First. However, said

the correspondent, "I think you are going to marry more for the good of your country than your own good—if what I hear be true: but I cannot believe it; for it is not likely that you would, after having been so happy in your first marriage, enter on another so hurriedly without even warning your friends."

Madame de Monte Jan in reply, wrote a very characteristic letter. Among other things, she said: "I would rather die than do anything of which I might have reason to repent: yet I will confess that the extreme necessity in which the death of the late marshal left me, almost made me trip in words. But Heaven has so helped me, that here I am arrived in France without being affianced, promised or contracted to any living man. I am very much surprised the king should think I am going to bring him servants at the expense of my good fortune, and against my tastes. I will never be an Italian; and, if I were, the last man I should choose to make me so would be the Marquis Jehan Loys—for reasons which I will give you when we meet, but, especially, because he is not, and never will be, a true Frenchman."

But in spite of this declaration, the beautiful Madame Philippe remained at Lyons, under the charge of this Marquis, who spent twelve days in making preparations, intending to arrive at court in magnificent style. When the party at length set out, their baggage was so enormous, and their train so numerous, that six great boats were filled. They did all their cooking on board. With them they took a band of fiddlers, engaged by that Marquis to amuse them on the river, and alleviate the ennui of the lady for the loss of her husband. They embarked on the Loire at Romagne, and sent by land the horses and mules, which arrived as soon as they did at Briare.

M. de Villeneuve had news of their movements nearly every day, by the couriers who constantly passed on their way from Piedmont to their court; he went out from Paris as far as Corbeil, with about eighty horses, on the evening when the travellers arrived at Ermenonville. He sent a messenger directly to Madame Philippe, informing her of his movements, and got back an answer not to show himself until the next day, at the dinner that was to take place at Joinville. The lady appears to have been afraid that if the slightest suspicion of her intention had come to the Marquis, he would have seized her and married her by force.

Villeneuve politely kept out of the way until dinner was over, and then rode up with his troop. There were great reveries and salutations; and all those men began to talk as well about the good cheer they had enjoyed by the road, as about the adventures that necessarily happen so long a journey.

At a fitting opportunity, however, the lady slipped away; and secretly calling the Sieur Plessis au chat, a Breton gentleman in her service, ordered him as soon as they reached the Porte Saint-Marc, to disengage her train from that of her suite, and move along the moat, in the direction of the Porte Saint-Garnier, where they were to stop whilst she bade adieu to the Marquis.

Soon afterwards every one mounted, ladies and all; and this gorgeous, brilliant train arrived in good time at Paris. At the gate, Plessis au chat carried out his instructions, and dexterously separated the lady's people from the others. The Marquis surprised, called out that they mistook the way. But now, Madame Philippe pulling up, said: "Sir, they are going where they ought: for your lodging is in the Hotel des Ursins, in the Cloister of Notre Dame, and mine is in the Hotel Saint Denys, near the Augustines. My honor commands me not to lodge in your house, but to separate myself from you, which is why I now bid you adieu; but not sir, without thanking you very humbly for your good company by the road. As to my part of the expense, I have it all down in writing. Your Maître d'Hotel and Plessis au Chat will settle matters so well together, that before a week is over we shall be quits: I mean as far as regards money; for my obligations to you will be eternal. Now, I beg you to consider that this is only a bodily separation: I leave you my heart, which you will be pleased to keep." So saying, she kissed him, and said, "Adieu, sir; we shall meet to-morrow at the king's lodgings."

The Marquis was so astonished at this sudden change that for a long time he could not utter a single word. His sobs and sighs, however, showed his anguish and his sadness. At last his presence of mind returned and looking at the lady in anything but a loving manner, he said: "Madame your adieu gave my heart a pang; but your last words, and the kiss with which you have honored me, have somewhat revived me, though this sudden change and prompt resolution seem strange. To-morrow as you say, we shall meet; but bear in mind the promise you have given me."

Then the two companions parted; and Madame Philippe joyfully took her way in liberty to the Hotel Saint Denys. The same evening Villeneuve brought to her and introduced as a suitor the Prince de la Rochesurion, who was of Royal blood, being brother to the Duke of Montpensier. "If you will believe me, make this gentleman as soon as possible, master of your person and your wealth, for all delay will be perilous," said he. The Prince and Madame Philippe were pleased with one another, and exchanged promises.

Meanwhile the Marshal Dannebund, who had succeeded Marshal Monte-Jan in his Governorship, had formed the project of succeeding also to his widow and property. He therefore had written to the Dauphine to plead his cause, and to represent that, by putting their revenues together, they might make up a hundred thousand livres a year, a very rare thing in France for any one but a Prince. The Dauphine came with the proposal, and strongly spoke in favor of Dannebund. "I know," said she, "that the Marquis of Saluces is three times as rich, but his position is more uncertain. Besides he is very disagreeable in person, with a

big belly, fat, dirty, swarthy, and awkward.—Whereas my candidate, as you know, is a very presentable fellow."

To this Madame Philippe replied by confirming her engagements with the prince, and the Dauphine accordingly withdrew her proposal, and recommended her to marry as fast as possible, because the king had laid great stress on the alliance, and might exercise his absolute authority.

The Marquis never passed a day without calling to see his mistress; instead of finding her alone he always met the Prince de la Rochesurion, who thus became a very thorn in his side. By no means whatever could he obtain a tête-à-tête interview. So at last, unable to put up with his annoying position any longer, he suddenly began a legal action, and arraigned the lady before the Parliament of Paris. This he did by the express command of the king, who had the marriage very much at heart, though he did not like to use his own authority against the interests of a prince of his own blood.

Madame Philippe was much disturbed by the prospect of being forced to ally herself with her obstinate suitor; and we may be sure there were anxious consultations at the Hotel Saint Denys. When the day of trial came she appeared accompanied by M. de Villeneuve, and many other lords and gentlemen, ladies and maidens. Every one expected a long and scandalous discussion. The First President began the proceedings by telling Madame Philippe to raise her hand and swear to tell the truth: one then asked her if she had not promised marriage to Monsieur le Marquis Jehan Loys de Saluces, then present. The lady forgetting her hints and innuendoes, replied on her faith, No. The President was about to examine her closely, and the greffier had taken up his pen, when the far defendant stepped forward, and in a firm voice uttered the following speech:

"Monsieur, this is the first time I have ever before a court of justice and therefore, I am afraid that timidity may make me contradict myself in any answers. But, to cut short all the subtleties in which you are proficient, I now say and declare, before you gentlemen and all present, that I swear to God and the King—to God on the eternal damnation of my soul—to the King on the confiscation of my honor and my life—that I never gave my promise of marriage to Monsieur le Marquis Jehan Loys de Saluces and what is more, never thought of doing so in my life. And if any one says the contrary, here, (taking M. de Villeneuve by the hand,) here is my knight, who is ready saving the honor of this court, to prove that he villainously lies!"

This wittic demonstration, so much in harmony with the character of the period, and the chivalry which Francis the First was trying to revive, met with complete success.

"Here's business!" exclaimed the President familiarly. "Greffier, you can pack up your papers. There is no writing to do. Madame la Marchese has taken another road, and a much shorter one." Then addressing the Marquis he said:

"Well, what observation do you make on this incident?"

The Marquis had glanced at his own portly person, and compared it with the martial aspect of the lady's knight.

"I don't want a wife by force," said he, "if I won't have me, why I won't have her; and there's an end."

With these words he made a low bow and left the court. The M. de Villeneuve asked if the lady were not free to marry whom she liked and being answered in the affirmative invited the whole company to come and be present at the betrothal between Madame Philippe and the Prince de la Rochesurion, which would take place immediately. But the wily lawyer did not accept, saying they must deliberate and send a deputy to acquaint the king with what had taken place. One of them also whispered to the knight, "You had a six months trial before you if you had not been so clever. The Marquis had an interrogatory of forty articles prepared as to expressions that had been publicly used by the lady to him and his people; as to the kisses she had given him by the way, especially the kisses at Porte Saint Julien (a circumstance that would have gone much against her), that she would give him a chain of five hundred ecus for the wedding."

"Well, well said Villeneuve smiling, 'all we need say now is, that a French woman has outwitted a hundred Italians.'"

The betrothal between Madame Philippe and the prince immediately took place; and in two or three days they were married at the Augustines without much ceremony, the bride being a widow. They lived happily together for twenty-five years, and had a son and a daughter; but the princess survived both her husband and her children, and died in 1578, forty years after her curious journey from Turin to Paris.

LAPLAND MARRIAGES.

Every Laplander has his dozen or two dozen deer, and the flock of a Lapp Cressus amount to two thousand head. As soon as a young lady is born—after having been duly rolled in the snow—she is dowered by her father with a certain number of deer, which are immediately branded with her initials, and thenceforth kept apart as her especial property. In proportion as they increase and multiply does her chance improve of making a good match. Lapp courtship is conducted pretty much in the same fashion as in other parts of the world. The aspirant, as soon as he discovers that he has lost his heart's off in search of a friend and a bottle of brandy. The friend enters the tent, and opens simultaneously the brandy and his business; while the lover remains outside, engaged in hewing wood, or some other menial employment. He, after the brandy and the proposal have been duly discussed, the eloquence of his friend prevails, he is himself called into the enclosure, and the young people are allowed to rub noses. The bride then accepts from her suitor

a present of a reindeer's tongue, and espousals are considered concluded. The marriage does not take place for two or three years afterwards, and during the interval the intended is obliged to labor in the service of his father-in-law.

From the German.

THE LEFT EYE.

A rich old man, who resided at the extremity of the camp, quite apart from the rest, had three daughters, the youngest of whom, named Kookju, was as much distinguished for her beauty as for extraordinary wisdom.

One morning as he was about driving his cattle for sale to the Chan's market-place, he begged his daughters to tell him what presents they wished him to bring them on his return. The two eldest asked him for trinkets, but the handsome and wise Kookju said that she wanted no present, but that would be difficult and even dangerous for him to execute. Upon which the father, who loved her more than the two others, swore that he would do her wish though it was the price of his life.

"If it be so," replied Kookju, "I beg you to do as follows: sell your cattle except the short tailed ox, and ask no other price for it except the Chan's left eye." The old man was startled; however, remembering his oath, and confiding in his daughter's wisdom, he resolved to do as she bade him.

After having sold all his cattle, and being asked the price of the short-tailed ox, he said that he would sell it for nothing else than the Chan's left eye. The report of this singular and daring request soon reached the ear of the Chan's courtiers. At first they admonished him not to use such an offensive speech against the sovereign; but when they found that he persevered in his strange demand, they found him and carried him as a madman, before the Chan. The old man threw himself at the prince's feet, and confessed that his demand had been made at the request of his daughter, whose motives he was perfectly ignorant of; and the Chan suspecting that some secret must be hidden under this extraordinary request, dismissed the old man, under the condition that he would bring him that daughter who had made it.

Kookju appeared, and the Chan asked—

"Why dost thou instruct thy father to demand my left eye?"

"Because I expected, my prince, that after so strange a request, curiosity would urge thee to send for me."

"And wherefore dost thou desire to see me?"

"I wish to tell thee a truth important to thyself and thy people."

"Name it,"

"Prince," replied Kookju, "when two persons appear before thee in a cause, the wealthy and the noble generally stand on the right hand, while the poor and humble stand on the left. I have heard in my solitude that thou most frequently favorest the noble and the rich. This is the reason why I persuaded my father to ask for thy left eye; it being no use to thee, since thou never seest the poor and unprotected."

The Chan, incensed and surprised at the daring of this maiden, commanded his court to try her. The court was opened, and the president, who was the eldest Lama, proposed that they should try whether her strange proceedings were the effect of malice or wisdom.

Their first step was to send to Kookju a log of wood, cut even on all sides, ordering her to find out which was the top. Kookju threw it into the water and soon knew the answer, on seeing the root sinking, while the top rose to the surface.

After this they sent her two snakes, in order to determine which was a male and which was a female. The wise maiden laid them on cotton and seeing that one coiled herself up in a ring, while the other crept away, she judged the latter was a male and the former a female.

From these trials the court was convinced that Kookju had not offended the Chan from motives of malice, but the inspiration of wisdom granted her from above. But not so the Chan: his vanity was hurt; and he resolved to puzzle her with questions, in order to prove that she was not wise. He, therefore, ordered her before him, and asked:

"On sending a number of maidens into the wood to gather apples, which of them will bring home most?"

"She," replied Kookju, "who, instead of climbing up the trees, remains below and picks up those which have fallen off from maturity or the shaking of the branches."

The Chan then led her to a fence, and asked her which would be the readiest way to get over; and Kookju said, "to cross it would be nearest, going round the farthest."

The Chan felt vexed at the readiness and propriety of her replies; and having reflected for some time he again inquired:

"Which is the safest means of becoming known?"

"By assisting many that are unknown."

"Which is the surest means of leading a virtuous life?"

"To begin every morning with prayer, and conclude every evening with good action."

"Who is truly wise?"

"He who does not believe himself so."

"Which are the requisites for a good wife?"

"She should be beautiful as a piken, gentle as a lamb, prudent as a mouse, just as a faithful mirror, pure as the scales of a fish; she must mourn for her deceased husband like a shecamel, and live in her widowhood like a bird which has lost its wings."

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookju; yet, enraged at her having reproached him with injustice, he still wished to destroy her.

After a few days he thought he had found the means of attaining his object. He sent for her and asked her to determine the true worth of all his treasures; after which he promised to

absolve her from malice in questioning his justice, and to admit that she intended, as a wise woman, merely to warn him.

The maiden consented, yet under the condition that the Chan would promise implicit obedience to her commands for four days. She requested that he would eat no food during that time. On the last day she placed a dish of meat before him and said, "Confess, O Chan! that all thy treasures are not worth as much as this joint of meat!" The Chan was so struck with the truth of her remark that he confessed the truth of it, acknowledged her as wise, married her to his son, and permitted her constantly to remind him to use his left eye.

An American Traveller in England in 1763.

We must fancy our American traveller to be a handsome fellow, whose suit of sables only made him look the more interesting. The plump landlady from her bar, surrounded by her china and punch-bowls, and stout gilded bottles of strong waters, and glittering rows of silver flagons, looked kindly after the young gentleman as he passed through the inn-hall from his post-chaise, and the obsequious chamberlain bowed him up stairs to the Rose or the Dolphin. The trim chambermaid dropped her best courtesy for his fee, and Gumbo, in the kitchen, where the townsfolk drank their mug of ale by the great fire, bragged of his young master's splendid house in Virginia, and of the immense wealth to which he was heir. The post-chaise whirled the traveller through the most delightful home scenery his eyes had ever lighted on.

If English landscape is pleasant to the American of the present day, who must needs contrast the rich woods and glowing pastures, and picturesque ancient villages of the old country with the rough aspect of his own, how much pleasanter must Harry Warrington's course have been, whose journeys had lain through swamps and forest solitudes from one Virginian ordinary to another log-house at the end of the day's route, and who now lighted suddenly upon the busy, happy, splendid scene of English summer!

And the high-road a hundred years ago, was not that grass-worn desert of the present time. It was alive with constant travel and traffic: the country towns and inns swarmed with life and gaiety. The pond-rout wagon, with its bells and plodding team; the light post-coach that achieved the journey from the White Hart, Salisbury, to the Swan with Two Necks, London, in two days; the strings of pack-horses that had not yet left the road; pack-horse's gait post-chaise and six, with the outriders galloping on ahead; the country squire's great coach and heavy Flanders mares; the farmers' trotting to market, or the person jolting to the cathedral town on Dumpling, his wife behind on the pillion—all these crowding sights and brisk people greeted the young traveller on his summer journey.

Hodge, the farmer's boy, took off his hat, and Polly, the milkmaid, bobbed a courtesy, as the chaise whirled over the pleasant village-green, and the white-headed children lifted their chubby faces and cheered. The church spires glistened with gold, the cottage-gables glared in sunshine, the great elms murmured in summer, or cast purple shadows over the grass. Young Warrington never had such a glorious day or witnessed a scene so delightful.

To be nineteen years of age, with high health, high spirits, and a full purse; to be making your first journey, and rolling through the country in a postchaise at nine miles an hour—O happy youth! almost it makes one young to think of him! But Harry was too eager to give more than a passing glance at the Abbey at Bath, or gaze with more than a moment's wonder at the mighty minister at Salisbury. Until he beheld Home it seemed to him he had no eyes for any other place.—*The Virginians: A Tale of the Last Century.* By W. M. Thackeray.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE NABOB.

The favorite elephant of the grand vizier under Rajah Dowlah was the hero of a noble feat. This great nabob was about to make the diversion of a mighty hunt in the neighborhood of Lucknow, where the game is rather plentiful. The preparations being completed, and a train of Indian nobility assembled, the procession of Nimrods began to move off for the field. After passing through a ravine, the gorgeous sportsman entered the meadow, which was covered with sick people, who were lying exposed to get the benefit of the pure air, and they were so distributed as to obstruct the course of the beasts of burden. Rajah Dowlah was intent upon feeding his cruel eyes with the sight that the mangling of the bodies of the miserable creatures would produce, by compelling the huge elephants to trample them under foot.

The grand vizier rode upon his own beast, and the nabob ordered the driver to goad him on, and he went at a quick pace, but when he arrived at the spot of the indisposed people, tho' in a trot, the sagacious animal stopped short before the first invalid. The vizier cursed him the driver goaded him; and the nabob cried, "Stick him to the ear!" All, however, was in vain. More humane than his superior, the elephant stood firm, and refused to violate his better feeling. At length, seeing the poor creatures helpless, and unable to move themselves out of the way he took up the first with his trunk and laid him gently down again out of his path. He did the same with the second, and third, and so on, until he had made a clear passage, along which the retinue could pass without doing injury to any one of them. The brute and the man made an exchange of their proper sentiments, and humanity triumphed in the brute.

"When a fellow is too lazy to work," says Sam Slick, "he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern or grocery, and make the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself."

Humorous.

A RICH PUFF.

A manufacturer and vender of quack medicines recently wrote to a friend of his, living out West, for a "good strong recommendation" of his (the manufacturer's) "Balsam." In a few days he received the following which we call pretty "strong."

"DEAR SIR:—The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get his living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edge-ways—but hearing of your 'Balsam,' I put some on a corner of the ten acre lot surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the rock had entirely disappeared; a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into even wood and piled up symmetrically in my back yard.

I put half an ounce into the middle of a huckleberry swamp, and in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my oldest daughter, drew my eldest son out of a mill pond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in a lottery."

"An old negro crossing the river from a dancing frolic, lost his cane, and came near swamping. In terror, he fell down on his knees, and exclaimed, 'O massa Lord, if eber gwine to help old Ira, now's de time!'"

"A student of medicine in Michigan having courted a girl a year and got the mitten hastened and sued her father for the visits he paid her."

"WHAT IS A DANDY?—A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms—a head without brains, and a cigar stuck in a hole before—light boots—a cane—a scented white handkerchief—standing collar—two brooches and a showy ring on his little finger."

"At a trial of three-year-old colts, at the Onondaga County fair, Job Crocker was trotting his tall, gaunt colt at full speed, and in such an eager manner—with his head stretched forward and his mouth wide open—as to attract the crowd, when Donaldson sung out, 'Shut your mouth, Job, or the draught will stop your horse.'"

"A fellow was invited to a party, one evening, where there was music, both vocal and instrumental. 'On the following morning,' he met one of the guests, who said, 'Well how did you enjoy yourself last night? were the quartettes excellent?'—'Well, really, I can't say,' said he, 'for I didn't take them; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate!'"

"WHAT IS MAN?—A young lady answers: 'A thing to waltz with, a thing to flirt with, to take one to places of amusement, to laugh at, to be married to, to pay one's bills, to keep one comfortable.' Not far from the truth."

"A talkative member of Parliament was reproaching one of his colleagues for not having 'opened his mouth' the whole session. 'You are mistaken,' he replied, 'for I yawned through all your speeches.'"

"There is a lady down east so high-minded that she disdain to own that she has common sense. There are a great many of the same sort to be found in other localities."

"The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of a new prima donna, says:—'Her voice is as soft as a roll of velvet, and as tender as a pair of slop-shop pantaloons.'"

"Brother Jonathan thus describes a steamboat: 'It's got a saw-mill on one side and grist-mill on t'other, and a blacksmith shop in the middle.'"

"Ralph Waldo Emerson speaks, in his 'Representative Men,' as follows, of Napoleon: 'He was a thief. He was rude in the extreme. He pinched ladies' cheeks. He listened to hear others secrets. He peeped through key-holes.'"

"I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out that room?" "No," answered Pat, "I was sweeping the dirt, and leaving the room."

"Why is a lady putting on her corsets like a man who drinks to drown his grief?" "Because in so-lacing herself she's getting tight."

"The age is becoming more refined. 'Root hog or die,' is now rendered as follows: 'Penetrate the subsoil my porcine friend, or early expect an obituary notice on your untimely demise.'"

"The latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady who, on returning from a walk with her lover, the other evening, rapped him on the face, and bade good-night to the door."

"A jilted chemist finds love to be composed of fifteen parts of gold, three of fame, and two of affection."

"The man who was 'filled with emotion' hadn't room for his dinner."

"An English barber advertises to shave anything—even 'the face of nature.'"

"A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that he was 'one of these. Such a jewel of a Christian; you can't find his equal, you well know.' To which the sobbing fair one replied, 'with an almost broken heart: I'll bet I will!'"

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All of our present subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$1.50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us \$2.00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

The fast howl of the Abolitionists.

Finding themselves driven to the wall by the sober reason of the people, and knowing well that their party cannot exist without that peculiar nourishment which can be drawn only from excitement and fanaticism, the Abolitionists are again endeavoring to inflame the prejudices of the Northern people against the Democratic party, hoping that by so doing, they may once more present the sectional front which the friends of Buchanan and Nationality broke down in 1856. To do this, they again employ that political firebrand, "Bleeding Kansas," which, to further their heinous purposes, they have, ever since their party has been in existence, striven to keep aglow, that they might apply it as an incendiary torch to the well beloved institutions of our country. It seems that nothing earthly can restrain them in their course of falsehood, hypocrisy and political quackery. No matter if the people rebuke them in tones of electoral thunder—no matter if they see with their own eyes the consequences of their suicidal measures—no matter if they hear of negro insurrections incited by their fanatical teachings, in which their white brothers fall beneath the steel of black assassins—no matter, if intestine war should tear asunder the nation—the leaders of the Abolition party persist in the advocacy of their erroneous and dangerous doctrines. It matters not to them, whether they bring the country to the very edge of perdition, so that they can obtain office and emolument. But, thanks be to the common sense of the masses, the strength of these corrupt and unscrupulous tricksters, is broken, and they can never again array their scattered forces against the best interests of the people. Although, as we have said, they are again engaged in their old maneuvers, they will never more be able to succeed in any dangerous extent. The people know them as arrant hypocrites, and their whining and moaning on the subject of "Kansas," will meet with a just appreciation, and that is all that is needed to effect their utter and irrevocable overthrow.

The fast howl that these malcontents have raised, is in reference to the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. They pretend to be dissatisfied with the doings of that Convention, because it did not submit the whole Constitution to the people of the Territory. Now, the Abolition party was built up on the cry of "No Slavery in Kansas," and it never did contend for anything else in the politics of the Territory. "Give us Freedom in Kansas," was the battle cry of its leaders. That was all they ever professed to care for. Well, the Convention have submitted the question whether the Constitution should be pro-slavery, or not, to the people, to be decided at the ballot-box. This is what the Democratic party guaranteed in its last National Convention. This is, indeed, what the Abolitionists loudly demanded. But they still affect to be dissatisfied. They don't care so much, now, whether Kansas is admitted "Free," or "Slave," as they do about the minor subjects embraced in the Constitution. Therefore, being effectually silenced with regard to the Slavery question, they make a great "ado about nothing," and pretend to be very much interested in those sections of the Constitution which the Convention did not submit.

It comes with a very bad grace from the Abolitionists, to denounce the Kansas Convention for not submitting the whole Constitution, when they well know that but little more than one year ago, they, themselves, strove to force through Congress the well known Topeka Constitution, which they never offered to submit to the consideration of the people, although it was formed with much less deliberation than the present one, and by a body of men that were not by any means the regularly chosen representatives of the citizens of Kansas. In view of this fact, they should be ashamed to say anything on the subject of referring the Kansas Constitution to the people. But their object in thus cavilling at the action of the Convention, is plain enough. They never intended that Kansas should become a Free State under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, if they could prevent its becoming such, and now, that the question of slavery is placed in the hands of the people of Kansas, to be fairly and honestly decided by them, they must have some excuse, however trifling it be, for their men to stay away from the polls, so that the pro-slavery men can have everything their own way. Therefore, they object to the course of the Constitutional Convention, thinking that by so doing they can justify the absence of their partisans from the election, when the question of slavery is to be

voted upon by the citizens of Kansas. Such hypocrisy smells to heaven! Such political knavery has not its parallel in all the past.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday next, Congress will meet and we may, then, expect some stirring scenes in the arena of politics. We believe there will be more talent in the Lower House, in the next Congress, than there has been in that body for some years. One thing we are sure of, and that is that the wholesale fraud and speculation which characterized the last Congress will not disgrace the present one. There is, however, a sufficient sprinkling of Abolitionists in it, still, to taint it with corruption, and unless they are closely watched, the end of the session will find some of them well qualified to be "kicked out."

The Democrats have a decisive majority in both Houses and nothing but the maneuvers of ambitious, or unscrupulous factionists, can take from them the government of either body. We see nothing, so far as principles are concerned, that should, in any measure, distract, or divide the Democratic strength in Congress. On the other hand, the broad platform of Democratic doctrines, framed by the Cincinnati Convention, is large and strong enough to bear every Congressman through his legislative career, who believes in the policy of the only National party in existence.

Common Schools.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As almost every person in the county feels more or less interested in our common schools, perhaps it will be very acceptable to most of your readers, to have some statistics and facts in reference to their (the schools) progress of the present winter; and if you will please give me a little corner in your paper, occasionally, I will present such matters, from time to time, concerning the schools, as may come under my observation and be thought interesting to all.

On the 26th of September last, I started on a tour through the county, to visit the different school districts to examine teachers and to give such encouragement and explanation in school matters as might seem necessary and proper. The tour was a pleasant one, for in most of the districts were found active and energetic men as directors. And in every district, with one exception, there was an active interest shown by the people in behalf of the schools.

The number of people coming out to the public examinations, was not as large as it should have been. Many seemed to think and say too, that the Superintendent is bound to grant an examination to any person, at any time and in any place, and therefore they would hold back for a private opportunity, to be, as they expressed it, "spelled through in two minutes." If this were allowable, neither the directors nor the schools would have the necessary protection. But it is a mistake; it is not allowable. The instructions from the department of Common Schools, scarcely allow a private examination at all. They cannot be granted excepting for special reasons. The following is an extract from the instructions touching this point. It is plain and positive and speaks for itself.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

HARRISBURG, SEPTEMBER, 1857.

"Private Examinations: These have been tolerated heretofore to an injurious extent, and have consumed the time and seriously crippled the movements of Superintendents.—The regularly appointed public examinations are open to all applicants, and it is their duty to present themselves in their proper districts. Superintendents should refuse to make private examinations, excepting for special reasons, and not then unless applicants bring a written request from at least three members of the board of directors who desire to employ them."

One hundred and fifty-eight teachers, in all, have presented themselves for examination, up to this time. One hundred and six publicly, and fifty-two privately. Some of those who came privately, assigned special and satisfactory reasons for not attending publicly. Others brought written requests from the boards of directors who desired to employ them. Besides these there were some who presented themselves privately without having anything at all to show why they should be examined, or perhaps having a mere private or individual recommendation, and when refused carried back with them such reports as best suited their convenience.

There are one hundred and eighty-five schools in the county, and if all the teachers who were examined are now employed, there is a want of twenty-seven.

About fifty of those now engaged in teaching are employed from necessity and from choice. Forty-two have never taught before and fifty-one have taught less than twelve months. Sixty-seven are not competent to teach English grammar—seventy-four are not competent to teach geography and a large per centage is very deficient in arithmetic. One hundred and thirty-one have never read any professional work on teaching, and but a very small number have ever attended a teacher's institute.—Only seventy-four follow teaching as a business. All but thirty-seven profess to read a portion of the Sacred Scriptures as an opening exercise of the school in the morning.

Thirty-four teachers are under twenty years of age. Eighty-seven are from twenty to thirty. Fifteen from thirty to forty, and twenty-two from forty to sixty-seven. One hundred and twenty-one are natives of Bedford county, three foreigners, and most of the others from other parts of Pennsylvania.

These last figures show to what a large extent the county is dependent upon its own population for a supply of teachers for its common schools, and by referring above we can see how inadequate the supply is. There are only five first class certificates in force in the county.—Just one hundred and one teachers have pursued no studies either public or private during the past year.

Though the interest of the schools has been advancing during the past few years, yet how much remains to be done!

SUPERINTENDENT.

END OF THE TRAITORS.—Lebo, Wagonseller and Maneer, who committed treason against the Democratic party by voting for Simon Cameron, the K. N. candidate for U. S. Senator, have all been left at home, and true Democrats returned to the Legislature in their places. Thus ended the career of the traitors. They go to their political graves, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Read!

We give below the schedule of the Constitution of Kansas, prepared by the Convention of Leocompton. It will be seen by reference to Section 11, that the Constitution is to be submitted to all the white male residents of the Territory, for approval or disapproval, before it shall be sent to Congress. The people of the Territory are to decide for themselves, whether they will have a Constitution permitting slavery or not. Therefore, if the so-called Free State men of Kansas, desire a Constitution without a pro-slavery clause in it, they can have it by going to the polls on the 21st of December, and voting for it. They outnumber the pro-slavery men by great odds and they can gain whatever end they wish. With them and with their Abolition dictators, will rest the responsibility, if Kansas presents a Constitution to the next Congress, permitting slavery within her borders.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a permanent State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass, and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or Court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed, and may be used for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be used for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law in suits in equity which may be pending in the Courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any Court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7.—This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided, however, in case of refusal, absence or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President pro tempore of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the President pro tempore, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election two thirds of the members of each house concurring to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, that choose the representative; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three Judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three Commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three Judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall be

submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery." One of the said poll-books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll-books; and if it shall appear upon said examination, that a majority of the legal vote cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with slavery, he shall immediately cause the same to be transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. But, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal vote cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President pro tem.

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices; and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator; and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

COMFORT FOR THE TRAFFIC MEN.—The N. Y. Tribune is utterly opposed to a re-organization of the old Whig party. It says: "We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the Anti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clintonian party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means anything, a new party struggle for a National bank and a Protective Tariff in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress—an attack on Gibraltar by a flotilla of gun boats. This is sheer lunacy. A bank established by the triumph of one party over the other is a doomed institution—experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed bank could do no real good, could not maintain its own solvency, without the great national parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, enacted as the fruit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the arena of party controversy and contention, allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some beneficent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party shibboleths, is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either."

The Constitution of Kansas.

An effort is being made to prejudice the Democracy of this State against the new Constitution of Kansas, by stating that as framed it is irreparable for seven years, by its express terms. The plain answer to this point is stated by the New York Times. The language of the schedule upon this point is this:

SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two thirds of the members of each house concurring to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention."

This provision is expressly confined to amendments that may be desired after the year 1864. Previous to that time the Constitution, even by its own terms, will be entirely in the hands of the people. Indeed, this must be so in any case. There is no power which can bind the people of a sovereign State not to change, alter or amend their Constitution whenever they see fit. The very next week after admission the Legislature may summon the people to declare whether they will have a new Constitutional Convention or not. The entire control over their domestic affairs then passes into their own hands.—Pittsburg Post.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS IN BALTIMORE.—The stupendous frauds which were perpetrated by the Plug Uglies of Baltimore City at the recent election are now coming to light, and the impression is gaining ground that in consequence of them, and the informality of the returns, the Governor ought not, and will not, grant commissions to those returned as elected by the vote of Baltimore City.

Brevities.

—During the gale of Wednesday night, a brakeman, named Cushman, in the employ of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was blown from his stand on the platform of a freight car, while running at full speed, the wheels passing over him, killing him instantly.

—An old gentleman named Joseph Woodman from Boston, stopping at the City Hotel, London, C. W., got up after retiring to bed on Tuesday night, and in the dark fell down stairs and broke his neck. He died almost immediately.

—The Texas Legislature has been organized by the selection of W. S. Taylor as Speaker of the House; H. H. Haynie, Chief Clerk; and Wm. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate. The editor of the Austin Gazette was chosen State printer.

—The schooner Howard, of and from Newbern, N. C., arrived at St. Martins, W. I., October 28th, in charge of the mate, Capt. Walter Powers had fallen overboard from the schooner and was drowned, October 25th.

—Mr. John Jackson, formerly of Warren, Pennsylvania, was recently killed by a hotel keeper, in St. Paul, Minnesota, because he took a glass of liquor, and asked to be "trusted." The murderer was admitted to bail.

—The Dalton divorce case has been by mutual consent discontinued, and discharged from the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston.

—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, of the U. S. Navy, died on Monday, aged 78 years.

—George Richards, Esq., has been elected a Director of the Bank of Pittsburg, in place of James Rittenhouse, resigned.

—Mr. G. P. Putnam, of New-York, has in press a volume of travels in Northern Europe, from the pen of Mr. Bayard Taylor.

—Col. James P. Barr, editor of the Morning Post, is a candidate for the Pittsburg Postmastership, and we hope he may get it.

—The Hon. William Strong will take his seat upon the Supreme Bench on the first Monday (the 7th) of December. His term of office is fifteen years.

—Professor Calvin Stowe, a leading theologian of Andover, and husband of Mrs. Stowe, is thought will run for Congress in the district now represented by Speaker Banks.

—R. v. M. Kallach, of Boston, was at Leocompton, Kansas, last week, and the fact of his having a lady with him, caused the gossips of that village a great deal of concern.

—Gen. W. S. Haskell, of Tennessee, who was placed in the Kentucky Insane Asylum a few weeks ago, has been restored, and was announced to lecture in the Odd-Fellows Hall, at Lexington, Kentucky.

—Brigham Young, who defies the government and threatens the armies of the United States, is a native of White-Haven, Vermont, and is fifty-six years of age.

—A penny paper called the Courier, has been started at Wheeling.

—Michael Cangemi has been convicted of the murder of policeman Anderson, in New York.

—The Opera will not bear the rule kicks of Wall street. The New York Academy of Music is about closing.

—The Jersey Shore Bank commenced operations on Monday last. It does not accept the relief law, but will pay specie.

—Edwin Booth is playing with great success at Buffalo.

—James Rogers, recently convicted of the murder of John Swanton, in New York, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to be hung on Friday, January 15, 1858.

—Wood is selling at \$5 per cord in Philadelphia.

—The total number of persons in the Philadelphia Almshouse at the present time is 2,593.

—Bachan, late President of the Lancaster Bank, has been acquitted, but the jury said he should pay the costs.

—Letters have been received from Mr. Allibone, which he expresses a determination to return immediately home, to meet the serious accusations against him as President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

—Families decline as do empires; each succeeding day some part of life's ancient honors are lost; the descent that leads to adversity is precipitate and rapid.

—The Boston city government has granted an annuity of \$255 per annum, for five years, to the widow of Ezekiel W. Holsen, who was shot in East Boston, while in the discharge of his duty as policeman.

—The first camp meeting held in the United States was held in Kentucky fifty years ago. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists united on that occasion. How widely apart they have stood ever since.

—It is said that a lady once asked Lord Brougham, the great English orator and author who was the best debater in the House of Lords. His lordship replied, "Lord Stanley is the second best madam."

—Thackeray, the novelist, has given £1000 to the India relief fund. One hundred thousand pounds have been raised for this charity, and of the sum, King Otho, of Greece, subscribed ten thousand francs.

—Dr. Read, of Terre Haute, Indiana, says that this season has been the most healthy one known in that city and vicinity for fourteen years. "In a population of 10,000, there were only five interments in the month of July."

—A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering, and needed pecuniary assistance, dryly asked him: "Friend, had thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

—The receipts into the State Treasury of Ohio from the canals, for the current year, were \$314,778, and the expenditures \$339,072.

—At Paterson, N. J., a man lately drank two quarts of whiskey, on a wager. One of the journals of that place says that when he had finished the second quart he was senseless. We should say that he was senseless before he commenced the first.

—The largest piece of copper ever shipped, was taken from the Minnesota mineral Rock for Superior City. It weighed nine thousand five hundred and sixty-two pounds.

—The best quality of bread is sold in Albany at three cents a pound.

—The Siamese Twins are in Chicago.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Glasgow was in a very exciting state, immediately before the news of the suspension of the Charter act was received there, and military precautions had been taken by government against riot.

The Bombay mail had reached London with papers to the 17th of October, and telegraphic advices from India, dated at Calcutta on the 9th and Madras on the 14th of October, had been received there. There was little additional news; and the chief point of it was the situation of the English at Lucknow. General Outram reported that their sick and wounded could not be moved to Cawnpore, in the face of the enemy, without the aid of more than two thousand soldiers, which was the entire force at his command. He was consequently again besieged. The reinforcements were very numerous at Oude, and all Central India was greatly disturbed. No more British troops had arrived, but it was hoped that large reinforcements would pour in during the month of October. General Wilson had treated Queen Victoria's health in the palace of the Great Mogul, in Delhi.

Our advices from China are dated at Shanghai 10th, and Hong-Kong, 25th of September. A violent typhoon had destroyed a large number of vessels in the China seas, and done much damage in and around Foo-Choo. The Russian plenipotentiary was awaiting an official reply from Peking to the notification of his mission to the Emperor. The tea market of Shanghai was firm, and silks were quiet.

From Australia we have news dated at Sydney, 11th, and Melbourne, 17th of September. All was quiet at the gold fields. A prolific mine had been discovered at Aarant, 120 miles from Melbourne. The wool market was very firm, and contracts were taken at a high rate. The coming clip was expected to be less than the last. Money tight. There have been great floods in New South Wales, and considerable destruction of property on the Hunter, Paterson and other rivers. Some prolific gold fields had been discovered at Nelson, in New Zealand; 1,500 ounces had arrived thence at Sydney.

We have news from South America. The dates are Buenos Ayres 24, Montevideo 5th, Rio Janeiro 15th, Bahia 19th, and Pernambuco 22d of October. The Bahia sugar market had declined, and sales were dull. Coffee was in small demand, and freights nominal. In the Rio market sugars were unchanged, but coffee had fallen slightly. Exchange on London, 27s a 27d. At Pernambuco sugars were lower. Cotton had advanced. The political news from Buenos Ayres is not important. There was a report of an intended invasion of the State on the south side, in which Callicura was to be aided by the Chilian Indians. News had been received of an Indian invasion on the northwest side, but the details are not given.

A Reverend Shyllock.

The Chicago Press gives an account of a note shaving clergyman in that city and vouches for the correctness of its assertions—otherwise they would be deemed almost impossible in a Christian land.

An excellent and worthy man, a mechanic, whose own hard hands had laid the foundation of his moderate fortune, had raised the sum of \$3,000 on securities, even in the present depressed condition of prices, worth three times that sum. The security given was in a form to cut off all redemption. The note matured in an evil hour, present crisis, when the debtor found himself unable to meet his obligations. His creditor, a Connecticut clergyman, (understood to be seeking a location both as a preacher and a money lender in the West, where, as he has said, "it pays better,") was in the city. He was importuned to "extend the note, if only for a short time. He was offered four per cent, a month. "I will do it for one hundred per cent, per annum," was the rejoinder.

Finally, the reverend creditor agreed to receive the moderate interest of sixty-six per cent, as his ultimatum, and on declining this offer, the property, worth ten thousand dollars, was sent to the auction block, and sold to the creditor for barely the face of the note, a little upwards of three thousand dollars. Thus a worthy, hard working mechanic, was beggared to satisfy the inhuman greed of a Christian minister of the same denomination and a member of the same Christian faith with himself.

That transaction should stick to that clergyman through life. We trust he will for the sake of decency, use in future, only an amended form of the Lord's Prayer, for if his lips alter not in the utterance of the beautiful petition—"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," he must add double-dyed hypocrisy to his unseemly lust for gold.

The names of the parties are well known. The transaction which has ruined the one, should in a far deeper measure disgrace the other.—Pittsburg Post.

Female Suffrage in New Jersey.

Women formerly possessed, and at various times exercised, the elective franchise in New Jersey. By the Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the privilege of voting was accorded to all inhabitants of full age, \$50 proclamation money, clear estate, and who had resided a certain time within the country. As this could be construed to include women, in 1790 a prominent Quaker member of the Assembly had the act so drawn as to read "he or she" when referring to qualified voters. No change was made until 1807, and women often voted when the elections were close, or there was any special excitement. In the Presidential contest of 1800 there were many instances of their voting. At an election in Hunterdon county in 1803, even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their ballots elected a member of the Legislature. In 1806 a new court house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex, and their location was to be decided by a vote of the people.

Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, and the contest created great excitement throughout the country. When the election was held, women of "full age," whether single or married, possessing the required property qualifications, were permitted by the judges of the election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded, the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was found that every single and married woman in the country was not only of "full age," but also worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate, and as such entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at the election, that the next Legislature set it aside, and left the buildings to be erected in Newark. An act was also passed restricting the right of suffrage to free white male citizens of twenty-one years. And thus was extinguished female suffrage in New Jersey.

Pittsburg coal is selling at 18 cents a bushel in Indianapolis.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Appointed.—The Directors of the Poor met on Tuesday last and made the following appointments:

Physician, Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Steward, William Leary.
Treasurer, George W. Blymire.

So far as we have heard, these appointments give great satisfaction, the appointees being all well qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the several offices which they have been selected to fill. Dr. REAMER is well known as a skillful and attentive physician, and his appointment cannot fail to elicit the approbation of all who are acquainted with him. Mr. LEARY we have always heard spoken of as a man of good character, of sober, industrious habits, and we have not the least doubt that he will make a model Steward. Mr. BLYMIRE, the former careful and efficient Treasurer, has been retained in office, as he should have been, being a man of strict and unimpeachable honesty—and such a one as the people need in the capacity which he fills. His re-appointment will give entire satisfaction to everybody, unless it be a few narrow minded bigots who cannot forgive him because he acted like a man and did what they have not the courage to do.

More Improvements.—The large brick building about being erected by Col. E. L. Anderson immediately in front of our office, is going up fast. When completed, it will be a great addition to the part of the town in which it is located. It will, also, be a barrier to the Storms that come charging down the valley on the North of it and make our window shutters rattle and clang and "eye editor" to shiver and shake, and, therefore, we hope it may be finished ere the "early blasts" of Winter howl around us in their fury.

Mr. WILLIAM HARTLEY has, also, erected an elegant iron veranda before his dwelling house, which adds materially to the beauty of the building.

Thanksgiving Day.—The citizens of our borough observed Thanksgiving day with a general suspension of business and by attending public worship in the different churches in which services were held on that day. Sermons were preached by Revs. Sample and Spittswood; by the former in the German Reformed Church and by the latter in the Lutheran.

Sworn In.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. SAMUEL H. TATE, the new Prothonotary, &c., of Bedford county, took the oath of office, and began his official career. The Mayor will make a good Prothonotary—as good a prothonotary as he is a "good fellow," and that by the way, is saying a "good deal." We hope the office may prove to him one of profit, as well as of pleasure.

We are indebted to Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, of Charlottesville, for the following communication:

MESSRS. METERS & BENSON:—The late Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier, during his pastorate of the German Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pa., married from 1806 till 1832, no less than twenty-one hundred couples. Among the rest, one couple is particularly noticed in his record, of whom he says: "The groom aged 93 years and the bride 60!"

There was rather too much disparity between the ages of that couple. The bride should have been about thirty years older.

The Bedford House, Somerset, Pa.—It was our good fortune to be among the boarders at this excellent hotel, whilst on a visit, lately, to the good old town of Somerset. We can recommend it as a house where guests are always well entertained and especially so on Thanksgiving day. The proprietor is a "host" in himself.

Sheriff Fluke has taken possession of his office and is now engaged in the discharge of his official duties. We hope the sheriff may never have anything to regret, in all his career as an officer.

More New Goods!—Shoemakers at their Colonade Store, have received a fresh supply of new Goods. Call around and invest.

Governor Packer's Cabinet.—Hon. N. B. Browne and William A. Porter, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. P. C. Shannon and A. B. McCalmont, of Pittsburgh; and Hon. Gaylord Church, of Erie, are named in connection with the appointment of Attorney General under Governor Packer's administration. For Secretary of the Commonwealth, the most prominent names spoken of are Hon. William M. Hiestor, Berks county; Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette; and Hon. John Cressna, of Bedford.

A number of women in Erie county, New York, have called a Convention, the object of which is stated to be to gain a new knowledge of the nature and attributes of man.

The authorities of Paterson, N. J., have commenced a number of public works, such as opening and grading streets and public squares, for the relief of the unemployed people.

THE LAST NOTICE.

I am in earnest in saying that I want to settle with all the old friends and patrons of the "Bedford Gazette," in town as well as in the country. Many have manfully responded to my former notice, and I have faith to believe that all will in a short time. As money is scarce, I will give any reasonable indulgence to those who desire it, provided they settle at once. I will attend in person at the office of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., for a short time yet, probably until the 1st of January, after which I will place all unsettled accounts in the hands of Esquire Nicodemus for collection, without respect to persons—and I mean just what I say.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in Dr. Kew's Toothache Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinsons, Schellsburg.

—Nothing helps the times more than the prompt payment of little bills. It keeps up trade, money moving, helps the hands, and makes everybody feel better. When everybody holds on to all the money he gets because he fears times are going to be worse, he helps to make them.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	\$5 00	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	" 1 00	Eggs, per doz.	12 1/2 "
Rye,	" 50 cts.	Ham per lb.	18 "
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley,	" 25 "	Onions, per bu.	37 1/2 "
Oats,	" 25 "	Corn,	40 "
Potatoes,	" 37 1/2 "		

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28th.—Evening.—Breadstuffs are dull and unsettled, and the Flour market is inactive to-day, the demand both for shipment and home consumption being quite light, the sales of 150 bbls good Western superfine at \$5.25, being the only transaction made public. The local trade are buying to supply present wants, at from \$5.25 to \$7.25 per bbl, according to brand and quality. Corn meal and Rye flour are quiet; the former is held at \$3.12 1/2 per bbl, but there are sellers at less, and the latter at \$4.50 per bbl, and scarce at that. Wheat is offered at \$1.20 to \$1.25 for red and \$1.39 to \$1.43 for white, with sales of 1,600 and 1,800 bush only, at these rates for fair to prime lots. Corn is wanted, and 2,500 bush old yellow brought 81c, including a lot in the cars at 80c; about 3,000 bush now sold at 60 to 65c, as to dryness. Oats are better, and about 4,500 bush have been sold at 36 to 37c for Southern, including 2,500 bush on terms kept secret. Rye is wanted at 76 to 78c by the distillers, but there is very little coming in. Bark is unchanged, but quiet; a further small sale of 1st quality Quercitron was made at \$3.75 per ton. Cotton is held at about previously quoted rates, but the demand is limited, and the stock very much reduced. Cloverseed is wanted at \$3.55 to \$5.25 per bush, and but little coming in; the dealers are buying at the former rate from wagons. Groceries moving off rather more freely, and about 150 hds of Cuba Sugar brought 6 1/2 to 7c; some 650 boxes do, were sold on terms kept secret, the market closing rather better for both Sugar and Coffee. Provisions are beginning to come in, but meet with a limited demand at former quoted rates, the tendency being downward. Mess Pork is offered at \$18 per bbl. Whiskey is selling at 22c for hhd, 21c for drudge, and 22 1/2 to 23c for bbls, including Pennsylvania, Ohio and Prison bbls at these figures.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning the 26th November, by Rev. F. Sample, Mr. W. O. Williamson, to Miss Ette S. Carr, both of this city.

At Yellow Creek on Thursday the 19th ult., by Rev. William P. Smith, of Piper's Run, to Miss Rachel Lavine, second daughter of the late Geo. B. Kay, dec'd, of the former place.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. Henry Wilson, Mr. Isaac Ling to Miss Delilah Hammers, both of Bedford county, Pa.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. Martin H. Boor, of Bedford county, and Miss Amanda Ware of Somerset county, Pa.

DIED.

ON the 25th October last, ISABELLA MONTGOMERY, aged 60 years, 8 months and 23 days.
The deceased was for many years an esteemed resident of Snake Spring Valley.

New Advertisements.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec. 4, '57.]

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec. 4, '57.]

List of Letters.

REMAINDING in the Post office at Bedford, Pa., Nov. 30th, 1857. Persons calling for letters in this list, will please say they are advertised.

Allen James, Esq., Ash Magee, Mrs.
Burns Enoch, Esq., Bradley James, Mr.
Cramer Joseph, Esq., Counsel Louis, Dr.
Fisher Mary, E. Miss, Cousin Louis, Dr.
Henderson Henry, Esq., Cousin Louis, Dr.
Hicks Elias, Esq., Cousin Louis, Dr.
Hall Joseph, Esq., Cousin Louis, Dr.
Kroger Elizabeth, Miss, Cousin Louis, Dr.
Mock W. A. Esq., Cousin Louis, Dr.
McGoughlin Charles, Cousin Louis, Dr.
Swagard & Mr., Cousin Louis, Dr.
Sullivan Mortimer, Cousin Louis, Dr.
Timbally Robert, Cousin Louis, Dr.
Webb Jason E., Cousin Louis, Dr.

Dec. 4, 1857.

ALAN, KNOW THYSELF.

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents. Every Family should have a Copy.

DR HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED, containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—"DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL." The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

From A. Woodward, M.D., of Penn University, Philad.—"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the 'Medical Manual.' Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by self-abuse, or excess of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves."

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for \$1. Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.
[Booksellers, Canvasers and Box Agents supplied with the most liberal terms.] [Nov. 4, '57-ly.]

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 16 1857.

LOST.

ONE box of medicines brought from Hollidaysburg to A. Ferguson's Shoe Store in a mistake. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay charges and take it away.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

Public Auction.

THE subscribers wishing to dispose of their entire stock of Merchandise, will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, at their store in BLOODY RUN, WEST PROVIDENCE TWP., on Tuesday 23d day of December next.

Their Stock consists of Cloths, Casimires, Satinets, Tweeds, Jams, Satin and Silk Vestings, with a general assortment of Woolen and Domestic goods, such as red and White Flannels, Ginghams,

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, consisting in part of plain and printed French Merinos, all Wool Delaines, Alpaccas, Silks, dotted plain and figured Swiss fine Cambric Jackonets, Silk Lace and Fringes, about eighty pieces of excellent Calico, Red Mohair Silk and Cotton Gloves. Men and women's Wool and Cotton hosiery, plain and Fancy

WINTER SEWINGS, Ladies Bonnets, Men and Boys Hats and Caps, Cotton Wasp and Carpet chain, BOOTS & SHOES, consisting of Men and Boys wear, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes.

GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Tea, Chocolate, Spices, Tobacco, Oils, Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, FINE CAMBRIC JACKONETS, VALENCIEN, &c., and a great variety of other Goods for ladies' and children's wear.

—ALSO—GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

—ALSO—An excellent assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

Oct. 30, '57.

WILLIAM STATES & CO.

The subscribers will also offer on the day above mentioned the following valuable town property, viz: a large two-story frame STORE and WAREHOUSE, being 38 by 24 feet long. The above is the best stand for a store in the county and has always commanded a large business. Also, a lot of ground with a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with good stable and other out buildings thereon, with a fine lot of fruit trees. The House is 34 by 20 feet in size and finished complete. Also, one lot of ground in the west end of Bloody Run, being 63 feet front on main street and 165 feet back.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock on said day and to be continued every day and evening until the whole is sold.

Nov. 27, 1857.

WM. STATES & CO.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Leona's Iron Works in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING, JAMES MADARA.

Nov. 2, 1857.

The business of manufacturing iron at Leona's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madara, in the Books, property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857.

HENRY S. KING.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land.

Part of the Vicksburg Estate called Sugar Bottom, in St. Clair township.

ALSO, 120 acres of land in Green County, Iowa.

ALSO, 100 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO, 320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO, 320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO, 120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO, Lot No. 6 block 33 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

O. E. SHANNON.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on or before the premises, on

Saturday the 19th day of December, 1857, the Real Estate of Andrew Carr, deceased, containing 150 acres, 120 perches and all appurtenances, situated in Bedford township, adjoining lands of John Schell, Daniel Miller, Michael Fetter, and Michael Holdebaum—about 100 acres of the land is cleared; having thereon erected a

A STORY AND A HALF LOG HOUSE, A LOG BARN AND SAW-MILL. There is a good apple orchard of young trees.

Terms.—Enough to pay the debts at the confirmation of sale on the first day of February, Court week—the balance, one third 1st April 1858, and the rest in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest.

JOHN B. FURNEY, Adm'r of Andrew Carr, dec'd.

Nov. 20, '57.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, in said county, on

Thursday, the 24th day of December 1857, the following described real estate, late the property of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd.
Tract A, being the Mansion place, containing 110 ACRES, with about 10 acres cleared; having thereon a

GRIST MILL AND FULLING MILL, a two story log house and log barn. This is a valuable mill property, well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Tract B, adjoining the above, containing 150 acres, about 70 acres cleared; having thereon a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE and a LOG BARN.

NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

More Antique Silks, do do printed.
Blk. Gro de Rhine, do do printed.
French Merinos, plain and printed Blk. Elastic Belts.
Mossed Hair Fringes, do do printed.
Chenille Trimmings, do do printed.
Bugle Laces, do do printed.
Ladies Kid Gloves, do do printed.
Gents' Gauntlets, do do printed.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves, do do printed.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &c. SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHER, Oct. 23, 1857.

War in India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just received from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, VALENCIEN, &c., and a great variety of other Goods for ladies' and children's wear.

—ALSO—GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

—ALSO—An excellent assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

Oct. 30, '57.

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings.
Woolen and Willow ware.
Ropes of several sizes.
Chains in assortment.
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades.
Files and Rasps in Variety.
Locks of all descriptions.
And Builders Hardware in general.

Farmers, Haul and Sleigh Belts, Skates for all the boys.
Iron and Steel of all sizes.
Brass, Copper and Iron wire.
Churns in Variety.
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted) Fox, Rat, and Mice traps.
Saws, Axes, and axe handles.
Brushes in Variety.
Nails, Glass and Putty.
Paints and oils.
Flour, Flour and Turpentine.
Sausage Meat cutters, unassisted.
Sausage Stuffers.
Apple Parers.
Double and Single Bit axes.
Knife cleaners, an excellent article.
Britannia ware.
Copper, brass, porcelain and tin lined Kettles.
Patent and common tin founds.
Shoemakers tools and findings.
Screen wire.
Chain Pumps.
Farmers Bells.
Copper, brass and iron ware.
Corn Baggies, Cutters and crushers.
Corn mills.
Glass and common Lanterns.
Oil for Harness and Machinery.
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blymire and Hartley have their

Depotment, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work; their assortment of stock embraces probably 30 different patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, York and Pittsburgh; we ask especial attention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, \$10.00 all round.
Hudson Bay, \$10.00 all round.
Thankful to all who have patronized us, with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to our door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove, Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire bricks constantly on hand and made to order. Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN B. FURNEY, Adm'r of Andrew Carr, dec'd.

Oct. 10th.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, in said county, on Wednesday, the 23d day of December next, a tract of land of 125 acres, about 40 acres cleared; having thereon two small log houses and a log barn, late the property of Amos Raley, deceased.

This property is on Williams Creek, near the foot of the Connelville Rail Road.

Terms.—CASH, on the confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court.

WM. M. HALL, Adm'r of Amos Raley, dec'd.

Nov. 20, '57.

Mrs. S. E. Poits

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Valenciennes, Tricot Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks, MANTLES, FURS, Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hosiery, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Hats and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

Devries, Stevens & Thomas v. The Common Pleas vs. Thomas W. Horton. Exp. No. 7, Nov. T. 1857. Nov. 16, 1857, motion of J. Cressna, Esq., John P. Reed, appointed auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff.

By writ of attachment in his docket at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

Nov. 37, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINDSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY: Which is a purely vegetable Preparation, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthy activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED! In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancer Ovis (Canker of the mouth). She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentery, inflammation of the lungs and Rheumatic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its most fatal form. Her condition was literally alarming—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possibly, the sufferings of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time this most delightful and astonishing result was a very perceptible change for the better. The month began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration. She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so far been only a crude child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his Great Remedy for Blood Impurity—since which time its effects have been almost marvellous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the enjoyment of life's joys and sorrows. The compound has been tested, it saving powers and singling out its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.

J. M. LINDSEY, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa. CERTIFICATE.

Pattonville, Bedford county, Pa., Oct. 14, '57. Mr. J. M. Lindsey:

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with Rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some of it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. Such was my welfare, and I can truly say, that I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER AND BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure. I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure. Such was my welfare, and I can truly say, that I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER AND BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly

Agricultural Department.



"GOD SAVE THE PLOUGH."

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

See how the glittering share
Makes earth's bosom fair,
Crowning the brow,
Bread in its furrow springs,
Health and repose it brings,
Treasures that mock at kings—
God save the plough!

Look at the warrior's blade,
While o'er the emerald glade
Hate breathes its vow—
Wrath its unheating wakes,
Love at its flashing quakes,
Weeping and woe it makes—
God save the plough!

Ships o'er the ocean ride,
Storms wreck their bannered pride,
Waves whom their prow—
While the untrodden main
Garnereth the golden grain
Gladdening the reaper train!
God save the plough!

Who are the truly great?
Minions of pomp and state,
Where the crowd bow?
Give us hard hands and free—
Cultures of field and tree—
True sons of liberty—
God save the plough!

TO STOP POTATOES ROTTING.—We clip the following from an agricultural exchange: "An experienced agriculturist informs us that about six years ago he applied lime to potatoes that were partly rotten, when the lime was applied, continued to rot and were lost. Since then he has made it a common practice to apply slacked lime to his potatoes as he takes them up. He puts a thin layer of lime upon the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it over the potatoes about every ten inches as they are put down. He considers this as perfectly protecting them from rotting and he has never had a rotten potato since he has practiced it; and he believes also that potatoes thus used are rendered better by the action of lime." We advise the farmers to try this plan, as it easily can be done by them all."

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.—An agriculturist, near Brussels, has discovered that butter so rancid as to be past use can be restored so as to have all the sweetness of fresh butter. This operation is extremely simple and practicable for all. It consists in heating the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, into which had been mixed 25 to 30 drops of chloride of lime to two pounds of butter. After having brought all its parts in contact with the water, it may be left for an hour or two; afterwards withdrawn, and washed anew in fresh water. The chloride of lime used, having nothing injurious in it, can safely be increased; but after having verified the experiment it was found that 25 to 30 drops to two and a half pounds of butter, were sufficient.

RECIPE FOR RUSK.—To one quart of milk add one pound of sugar and half pound of butter, one pint of the milk must be warmed to make a sponge of, with yeast and flour, about as thick as pancake batter, let it rise all night. When risen enough, warm the other pint of milk with the sugar and butter, put in the sponge; knead it, but not very stiff. Let it rise again; when risen enough, mould it into cakes as large as biscuits, place them in tins and let them rise; rub them over with sugar and milk. Bake them in a quick oven. When baked, rub them again with sugar and milk to give them a gloss.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two eggs, two small tumblers of molasses, a pint bowl of water, a lump of saleratus of the size of a small butter-nut, dissolved in water, half a teaspoon of butter, stir in the last flour that will enable it to bake well; one teaspoonful of cloves, add ginger if preferred. Bake in pans.

GOOD PUMPKIN PIE WITHOUT EGGS.—One quart of boiling milk, two soda or Boston, crackers rolled fine, put to the boiling milk, two cups of strained boiled pumpkin, little salt, one cup of sugar, extract of lemon, little ginger. If this quantity will not make two pies put in a little cold milk. Bake in a hot oven.

WEDDING CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, two pounds of raisins stoned, three pounds of currants well washed, one and a quarter ounce of mace, one ounce of nutmeg, one and a quarter pounds of citron, half gill of brandy, a few cloves. Bake in large loaves three hours.

CREAM FRITTERS.—Beat six eggs until quite light, then stir in one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; stir it until it becomes smooth, then drop it by spoonfuls into hot lard, fry, and serve.

MOLASSES PIE.—Take nine tablespoonfuls of molasses, six tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon, or grated lemon peel; cover with a rich paste. This is decidedly the best substitute for apple pie.

CRACKER PIE.—Two soda crackers soaked in one cup of warm water, one small teaspoonful of tartaric acid, or lemon juice, one cup of sugar. Season and bake as apple pie.

PRESERVED PUMPKIN.—Cut a good pumpkin in strips like citron, sprinkle sugar on them over night, pound for pound, and the juice of four lemons, in the morning, boil the peel and a little ginger root, and add to the syrup. Boil the pumpkin until tender, then turn on the syrup boiling hot.

A MILE IN THREE MINUTES.—A horrible old rip of a horse, belonging to a doctor, was to be sold at auction. He was advertised as a "celebrated horse; kind in harness and made his mile in three minutes; handy at the plow; and sold only because his present owner has no further use for him."

On the day of sale a crowd gathered—among which was the doctor, whom the horse no sooner saw than he began to manifest signs of uneasiness, which the auctioneer called life and spirit. The first bid was seventy-five dollars,

and soon run up to one hundred; one hundred and twenty-five; one hundred and fifty at which price, the nag was pronounced sold. The buyer paid the money, and harnessed the spirited animal to his wagon, informing the crowd that he was going to Johnstown, where he himself belonged.

He had not been absent more than an hour when he was seen wending his way back, not having got as far as Johnstown. He told the auctioneer that he had returned to make some inquiries, which perhaps it would have been as well to have made before he bought the horse.

"You say this horse has made his mile under three minutes?"
"Yes."
"May I be allowed to inquire how long since?"
"Certainly—within three weeks."
"One question more: where did he do it?"
"On the Central Railroad cars—down grade!"

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HEROISM.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder, in India, in a letter gives an instance of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies: "Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses read in history. In one place a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright. She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope stretched across the road made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his Sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty six of them before he fell.

A NEGRO RUNS AWAY WITH A WHITE WOMAN.—The Cincinnati Gazette of October 19, learns that quite an excitement was created at London on Tuesday, by the appearance there of a well dressed negro, having with him a genteel appearing, but simple acting and evidently weak minded white girl. From the facts subsequently gathered it seems that both resided at Morrow, and that the negro had induced the girl to run away with him, and she has left her father's home to follow the fortunes of her ebony admirer. The couple arrived at London on the evening train, and rode up in an omnibus to the hotel, but on arriving there, the landlord took the girl into the house, but refused to permit the negro to stay, and therefore turned him out. By this time a considerable crowd had gathered about, and the negro, fearing personal violence, took himself off to another part of the town. The girl seemed infuriated with the negro lover, and expressed a wish to still cling to him; but the negro, fearing he might be mobbed if he persisted in taking the girl with him, advised her to stay at the hotel, which she did through the night. The pair had not yet been married, but it was their intention to call in the aid of a Justice at London, when the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" was interfered with by the people of the town. The girl was to be sent back to her friends yesterday. She is represented to us as comely in appearance, genteelly dressed and though not intelligent, exhibited fair qualities of mind, yet not the strongest character. How she should have become infatuated with a stout, athletic negro, with nothing particularly to recommend him, is a mystery. Returning reason will probably clip the wings of romance, and she will see the folly of so dark an elopement.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co. and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. K. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCUM.
Hopewell, Sep. 1, 1857. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.
Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse power and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
E. W. ASHCUM.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store, can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &c.

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration, have been issued by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, residing in Bedford, on the estate of Amos Raley, late of Londonderry township dec'd. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to make known the same to the administrator without delay.

WM. M. HALL.
Oct. 23, 1857—Gt.

WHITE PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large lot of Shingles and Lap Shingles, for sale at the following prices: Lap Shingles \$5.00 per thousand, Joint Shingles 4.00 do.—Boards 1.00 per hundred.

West End, 17 miles West of Bedford, on the Glade Road.
LOUIS N. FYAN.
Sept. 18, 1857.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.
All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of surveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.
June 12, 1857.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!

50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!
TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonville, Bedford county, would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish
TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,
on the most accommodating terms.—ALSO, Stove Pipes at 12 1/2 cents per pound and spouting at 11 cents per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57.
CHARLES T. BLAKE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Sept. 5, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.
JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WM. HENRY LEAS.

LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

WM. SHAFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st. and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washbaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Railroad Road Depot.

CHAMBERSBURG.

They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the slightest notice.

They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

BEDFORD, CO. PA.

SOMERSET, WESTMORELAND, PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT, FAYETTE CO.

UNIONTOWN, " "

BROWNVILLE, " "

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Daily Mail Stages from Alamippa and Chambersburg—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!!

A PRIZE TO EVERY PURCHASER,

At the Quaker City Publishing House of

DUANE RULISON, PHILADELPHIA.

By paying a book for \$1, or more, you are at once presented with a prize, worth from 25 cents to \$1.00, consisting of Fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c. All orders by mail will be promptly filled, and the prize or prizes will accompany the books. Our list contains all of the most popular books of the day, and will be sold at the usual retail prices, many of them for less. Persons wishing any particular book can order at once, and it will be forwarded with a gift. A catalogue giving full information with a list of books and gifts, will be sent post paid, by addressing

DUANE RULISON,

No. 33 South Third St., Philadelphia.

Agents Wanted.

October 2, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE

WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to insure a Rapid Sale.

All Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less.

A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edge, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditty, letter paper, fool-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

MCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, '57.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELLING

AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from \$50 to \$150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address.

A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57—3m.

NO HUMBUG.—B. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated

Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamers Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

Country Physicians can have their orders

filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great

variety of Silks, Chalmers, Lamettes, &c., to suit all tastes, at

REED'S CHEAP STORE.

Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCUM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug. 14, 1857.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 8th of September last, one VALLET POCKET BOOK, containing a check on the Treasury of Bedford County, and also promissory notes and other papers. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to me with its contents.

B. W. GARRETSON.

Oct. 2, '57.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandise, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osnabergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,

JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCUM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.